

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 19. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 7. 1811.

[No. 1334.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington,

March 12.

HAVING resigned my office as judge of the Fayette circuit court, I intend to remove to the state of Ohio and commence the practice of the law in the different courts in that state. My place of residence will be at Cincinnati: all letters addressed to me at that place, post paid, on business, will be strictly attended to.

JOHN MONROE.

April 8th 1811.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the July term, 1811, of the Campbell circuit court, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the relief of John Fowler," passed the 29th day of January 1811, I shall apply to said circuit court by bill or petition to receive proof of the facts stated in the preamble of said act of assembly, praying for the appointment of commissioners to convey to me, a part of two surveys made in the name of Jacob Rubsamen the one for 16,652 acres of land, dated the 12th day of May 1785, the other for 1398 acres, dated the 21st day of May 1785, which two surveys were made on part of an entry of 30,000 acres, agreeable to the directions of the before recited act.

John Fowler.

March 26th, 1811. 3m

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not inclosed. The inclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

C. R. TOMPKINS
Cain Run, 25th February, 1811

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

JOHN MARSH & Co.

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater dispatch.

Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.

A constant supply of Fly Shuttles, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.

Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

LOST

On Saturday last in Lexington,

Merrill's Sermons on Baptism. Stitched in a pamphlet, with Lucius Chapin's name written on the outside, also a

Biographical Chronology of Dr. Priestley.

Bound in boards. The person who may have found them will confer a favour by leaving them with Mr. Smith, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

April 8th, 1811.

Taken up by Moses H. Watts, living in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road leading from Nicholasville, to Lexington, eight miles from Lexington, and four miles from Nicholasville, a sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, trots and paces, shod before no brands perceivable—appraised to \$70, given under my hand this 19th of January, 1811.

ANNER YOUNG.

WANTED A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS BRICK-MAKER,

WHO understands his business; to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given: an early application is desired to the editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hargis, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'rix.

H. CLAY,

J. W. HUNT,

A. S. BARTON,

J. HART.

Exrs. o

T. Hart

P. BAIRD, WATCH MAKER.

HAS commenced business in the house next above the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Sullivan and the Messrs. Woodruffs—watches of every description neatly repaired, and warranted to perform—he tenders his sincere assurance to the public, that no exertions or attention shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction in every respect, to such as choose to favour him with their custom. Lexington, April 15.

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars. March 11th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection. September 3, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD, GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810. tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

Taken up by Lewis Johnson, living on Licking river one chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, about twelve hands high, some fine white hairs in her forehead, has on a three shilling bell—appraised to \$5, before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. Ulysses' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
A Tragic Comedy
By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED

From the Farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock, a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE 15 1/2 hands high, 6 or seven years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a selftail was cut out, from which he is apt to switch his tail when first mounted; he goes all gait well and was remarkably fat—the above reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. PINDELL.

April 23, 1811.

New Goods.

ROBERT H. M'NAIR

(Nearly opposite the Court House.) HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING IN HIS STORE ADJOINING E. CRAIG'S, AND OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, A LARGE, ELEGANT AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise,

Which he is determined to sell unusually cheap for Cash, among which are the following articles, viz

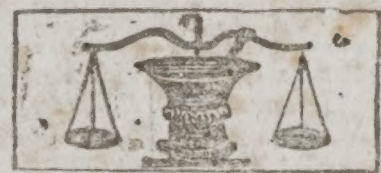
London superfine	Cashmere shawls
Broad cloths and	Chintz do.
Casimers	Madderass handkerfs
Stockingettes	Company flag bandannas
Coatings and Flannels	Black silk handkerfs
7-4 Scarlet cloths	White cambrick do.
Green Backing Baize	India do.
Pelice cloths	Cravat do.
Constitution cords	Barcelona do.
Cotton casimers	Silk & cotton hosiery
Yellow and blue Nankeens	Artificial flowers
Wilted Marseilles	Silk cord
White Jean	Ridicules
Printed do.	Velvet ribbons
Royal stripe	Rich spangled fans
Black Florentine	Cut glass beads
Royal rib vesting	Garnet do.
Florence	Bonnets
Fancy prints	Tortoise shell combs
Elegantly ornamented	Elegant every description
Furniture do.	Cumbs of every description
9-8 Cambrick chintz	Elegant lace sleeves
Corded dimity	Laces
Cambrick do.	Extra long silk gloves
Imperial shirting	Black & white kid do.
Shirting cambrick	York tau do.
Irish linsens	Suspenders
Linen & cotton checks	Sewing cotton
Cotton Holland	Galoon binding
White Plaidings	Umbrellas
Fine linen cambrick	An elegant assortment of kid and Morocco shoes
Coleman	Superb silvered shoes
An handsome assortment of fancy ginghams	Riding whips
Cambrick muslina	Elegant bridles
Blue & straw col'd do.	Parasols
Mull-mull do.	Patent Piano Fortes
Seeded do.	Flutes
Black cambrick do.	Gilt and mahogany framed looking glasses
Buff lino muslins	Whip thongs
Book do.	Magnum bonum razors
Spiderett	Miniature frames
Gauze lino	Elegant back gammon boards
Gauze spotlino	Colored Morocco skins
Corded cambricks	Wax calf skins
Seeded robes	Suwarrow spurs
Lace do.	Superb coat buttons
Queen's Grey Mantuas	Coquico and cream ground teaboards
Latest strings	Cake baskets
White Mantua	Fruit do.
Black silk velvet	Plated castors
Millinett	Tea canisters
English long cloth	Elegant brass andirons
Bombazine	China in sets
Black bombazette	Queen's ware in crate
Crapes, different colors	
Silk trimmings	
Spotted lino handkerchiefs	
6-4 Flush'd shawls	
Lace cambrick shawls	

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Queensware & Groceries

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail,

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPURGE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL punctually attend the circuit courts of Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties, & will faithfully discharge any business in his profession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He resides in Winchester. February 18th, 1811. 3m.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, at my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,
And different kinds of SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—viz.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaister,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.



I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make these comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

Taken up by James Morrison, in the county of Clarke, near Megee's, on the waters of Boon's creek, one dark Bay Mare, star in the forehead, a small snip on the short mane and tail, 14 1/2 hands high, years old next spring, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$20.

1st February, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, A superior quality of IMPERIAL, HYSON, HYSON SKIN and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c. All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash, 13th August, 1810.—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Peter Catlett, on the 5th day of April, 1811—for the conveyance of 100 acres of land, in the county of Fayette, and on which Samuel A. Beauchamp then resided—as I am determined not to make said conveyance, as I verily believe Catlett is about to defraud and gulf me.

JESSEE LEAUCHAMP.

April 29th, 1811.

NOTICE

To Christopher Keiser.

WHEREAS the said Keiser has brought certain actions of debt against the subscriber in the court of the United States, holden in the city of Richmond for the district of Virginia, to which the subscriber has legal and suitable objections. In order to prove those objections agreeably to law, he hath deputed his friend James Duffield to take certain depositions in the town of Lexington, under the authority of commissions issued from the said court of the United States, giving to the said Keiser the usual notice in similar cases, of the time and place appointed for taking the said depositions—if he, the said Keiser can be found at reasonable enquiry and diligence—if otherwise, to give public notice in the Lexington Gazette.

DAVID ROSS, Jun'r.

Virginia, Buckingham county }

5th day of April, 1811. }

AS the agent of David Ross, Jun. I do hereby notify the said Christopher Keiser, that I shall proceed to take depositions in the aforesaid cause and causes, to be read in evidence on the trial—at the house of John Postlethwait, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 11th day of May in the present year, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening, and continue from day to day until the testimony is completed.

JAMES DUFFIELD.

Agent for D. Ross.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1811.

Mr. JOSEPH DILLARD,

Administrator of George Dillard, dec'd. PLEASE take notice, That I shall take the deposition of Drury Tucker in the county of Adair, in the state of Kentucky, at the house of Drury Tucker in said county of Adair, on second Friday in May next, to be read in evidence in the Circuit court for Lincoln county, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant.

ZACHARIAH TUCKER.

April 23th 1811. 4m.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons, whatsoever from trading for or purchasing of Samuel Hardesty, living in Lexington, two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Glyn's creek, Washington county, the one containing 95 acres, the other 114 acres now in my possession, conveyed by me to the said Sam'l. Hardesty by deeds bearing date the first day of October or November 1810, as said deeds were fraudulently obtained from me, and without my consideration moving thereon.

HUGH FITZPATRICK.

April 21 1811. 3w.

SILVER PLATING.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality, Carriage springs of every kind, Coach Lace, Fringe, &c. Plated Mounting for Coaches and Gigs, Bridle bits, Stirrup leathers &c. assorted. Saddlers and iron merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Busses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.

The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed by law to the judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, the sum of two hundred dollars per annum be paid to the chief justice of the said court, and the sum of four hundred dollars per annum be paid to each of the assistant judges, payable quarterly yearly; the first quarterly payment to be made on the first day of April next.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN POPE, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.
APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clarke, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect, a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Nations of Indians, concluded and signed at Fort Clarke on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the sum of five thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated; and the further annual sum of one thousand dollars to the Great Osage Nation, and of five hundred dollars to the Little Osage Nation, to be paid annually to the said Nations; which annuities shall be permanent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for paying John Eugene Leitch, doer the sum allowed him by the act passed on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

For the relief of Richard Terwin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson, of the Mississippi Territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Terwin be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the register of the land office, and the receiver of public monies, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, evidence of his having inhabited and cultivated a tract of land in said territory, prior to the thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight; and in case such evidence shall be produced, the said register and receiver are required to grant to the said Richard Terwin a donation certificate for such tract of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That William Coleman be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the said register and receiver evidence of his right to a donation of a tract of land, on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and in case he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said register and receiver, that he was entitled to a donation of such tract, according to the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, fourth of the state of Tennessee," and the act supplementary thereto, it shall then be lawful for the said William Coleman to locate a quantity of land equal to that to which he was entitled under the above mentioned provisions, on any lands of the United States, which shall have been offered at public sale, in the said district, and that shall then remain unsold; and it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to issue a donation certificate to the said William Coleman, for the land so located by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Edwin Lewis be entitled to the right of pre-emption in five acres of land, situate within the boundaries of a tract of land, wherein he resides, which five acres were heretofore used for an encampment, for the troops of the United States, so soon as the same shall cease to be used for that purpose; the said five acres to be paid for at the same price, on the same terms and conditions, as are provided for lands granted by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Samuel Mims be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title to a tract of land, containing five hundred and eighty-four acres, granted by the British government of West Florida, to William Clark, so as not to deprive the heirs of said Clark, or any other person or persons of their legal remedy, if any they have, for the recovery of said land from said Mims, his heirs or assigns.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Joseph Wilson be, and he is hereby authorized to enter, with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eighty acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment,

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

New Store.

J. & B. BOSWELL

Have just opened a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell at cheap bargains any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

Dry Goods, | Queen's,
Groceries | China &
Hard Ware, | Glass Ware,
if | Lexington, May 31, 1811.

Conveyancing & Commission Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the office of Mr. John Wigglesworth, opposite Mr. Bain's hat manufactory, Main street, where he will open a Register for the purchase and sale of Lands, Houses & Lots, and other property.—All those wishing to sell or purchase, are solicited to call, and he will explain the manner in which it is intended to be conducted.

DEEDS, | MORTGAGES,
BONDS, | POWERS OF AT-
ARTICLES OF A- | TORNEY,
GREEMENT, | WILLS,

And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms.

Books and accounts adjusted,
And all kinds of

Writing carefully copied by

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.
N. B. Mr. KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of

READING & ELOCUTION.

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock, if

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY, impressed with gratitude for the very liberal support experienced since the commencement of his School, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, & respectfully informs them he has fitted up a separate room for the accommodation of young ladies, and trusts by the most assiduous attention to the duties of his School, to merit the approbation of his friends and a generous public.

TERMS.

Reading & Writing - - - \$3 per quarter
With Arithmetic - - - 4 do.
With English Grammar - - 5 do.
Book keeping, &c. &c. by special agreement
Main street, Lexington May 6, 1811.—6c

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

BARR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated iron, forged to suit customers. Having but lately received this choice IRON ORE, with an application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BARR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorized to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 Acres,

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. there unto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd. Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase, has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Girl,

ABOUT the age of 13 or 14 years, for house business. A generous price will be made. Application to be made
TO THE PRINTER.
Lexington, May 31, 1811.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.
Late and Interesting.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived on Saturday last, the Ship Eliza Gracie, Brown, from Lisbon—Sailed the 18th March.

Capt. Brown, has favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with Lisbon papers, and the following important verbal intelligence:—

It was reported at Lisbon when the Eliza Gracie sailed.—That the French army under the command of Gen. Massena, whose head quarters were at Santarem, set fire to said town, on the 7th of March, and retreated in the night, first dividing his army in two divisions, the main body moving towards the village of Batalia, and the second towards the town of Thomar; the latter on reaching a branch of the river Zezere found that Marshal Berrestford had already got to the south-east side with a strong force of English and Portuguese troops. The French aware of the difficulty they must have to encounter in crossing the river, not having a sufficient number of boats, moved to the left towards the main body of their army, and fell in with them on the 10th March, near the village of Travacos. This movement of the French army occasioned a delay, and afforded time for the advance guard of the English army to come up with them; a smart skirmishing took place, the result of which was, that the English took two pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners.—About 200 of them arrived at Lisbon on the 15th and 16th March.

The evening before the Eliza Gracie sailed, a report was in circulation, that on the 14th March, Gen. Massena occupied the town of Pombal; that said general had his army drawn up in line of battle; and that on the evening of the same day a partial action took place, the result of which was not officially known on the 17th March, but the current report was that Lord Wellington had cut off a part of the right wing of the French army; and that the latter had set fire to the town of Pombal and retreated in the night towards the town of Coimbra.

An account had reached Lisbon of the fall of Badajoz; and that the French had got as far as Elvas in Alentejo, under the command of General Mortier, supposed on his way to join Massena.

The English and Portuguese are constantly at work fortifying the hills opposite Lisbon, on the other side of the Tagus; where, it is said, nature has done a great deal towards the assistance of throwing up very strong positions, and susceptible of being made one of the strongest places in Portugal. There were very few of the English private soldiers on the sick list in Lisbon. Flour was 16 dollars a barrel.

(The following had been received at Lisbon from Cadiz.)

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

Tavira, (Cadiz) March 10.
I have just seen two Spanish Gazettes extra.—A most oblique battle took place on the 5th near Chiclana, (about 12 miles from Cadiz.) We remain victors. By a private letter which I have seen, it appears that the principal weight of the action fell on the British and Portuguese.

—The former in killed and wounded lost 1200 men. Col. Bulhe of the 20th Portuguese, is badly wounded. We have taken a French general Ruffin. FARO.

We received the above this morning from col. Aulfin. It is vexatious that two express-boats we expect every moment from Cadiz, are not arrived, as by them, we should receive all the particulars.

From the N. York Gazette, April 21.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Arrived last night, the brig Catharine Ray, Masterton, 23 days from L'Orient, with 39 cabin passengers, and distressed American seamen.

The editors of this gazette are indebted to a French gentleman passenger, for the subsequent detail.

The evening before leaving L'Orient, there were rejoicings on account of news having arrived of the Empress being brought to bed of a son, who is named the "King of Rome."—This intelligence came by Telegraphic.

The French Journal du Commerce contains from the 1st of January, to the 15th of March, advices of 233 bankruptcies.

A decree of the 8th March, gives all the offices in the administration to the military; and for the future none will be admitted in such office without having been at least five years in the army.

An order was issued from the Post Master General, to burn all the letters directed from France to England or from England to France, without examining them.

The following reached L'Orient on the 9th of March, and on account of which A. Vail, Esq. American Consul at that place, wrote the following letter to Mr. John Dortic, a passenger in the Catharine Ray.

L'Orient, March 9.

"Sir—I have to advise you that I this day received the following intelligence from Nantz; which I communicate to you in the same words and language, (French.)

"Nantz, March 7.—Yesterday we received bad news. An order is arrived at the Custom House, not to admit and not to allow the departure of any American vessels. In short, the Emperor has determined not to take any determination about the American affairs for the present.—This is positive. I had the confirmation of it from the Director of the Custom House. Be good enough to advise if an order of the same nature reached your town, and if the Catharine Ray is to be included.

"Wishing you a good and speedy passage, I am, &c. A. VAIL."
The Catharine Ray was cleared at the Custom House on the 20th of March, all the passengers and the pilot being on board. The commissary-general of police having made his search, she got un-

der way and came to anchor in the bay; the next morning the prefect embarked her, and she was so till the 17th, when the Prefect after the arrival of that day's post permitted her to sail, but she could not go until the 22d, on account of head winds.

CASSEL, March 6.—The official paper contains the following proclamation. Inhabitants of the Westphalian territory incorporated with the French Empire.

Political circumstances having determined me to call you to H. M. the Emperor of the French, and release you from the oath of fidelity you are under to me.

Should your hearts have known how to appreciate my constant efforts for your happiness, the sweetest recompense I can receive for them, will be to see you bear to H. M. the Emperor and to France the same love, the same devotion, and the same fidelity of which I had so many proofs, particularly in the critical circumstances of the past year.

My most ardent wishes are, and ever will be to see you enjoy under your new master, as perfect happiness as your character and loyalty merits.

(Signed) JEROME NAPOLEON.

Cassel, March 5.

New-York, April 16.

Latest from England.

By the ship Illinois, in 23 days from Cork, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers containing London news to the 16th ult. from which the following articles are extracted:

CORK, MARCH 18.

Rumors of an approaching rupture between Russia and France, arrive with every mail from Heligoland. It appears to be certain that there has been a considerable movement of the French troops on the shores of the Baltic, towards the interior of Germany, and that some negotiations of an amicable kind have lately taken place between the court of Petersburg and the Porte. It is also stated by respectable authority, that in consequence of advices received by government from the north, the preparations for the sailing of the Baltic fleet, to the command of which Sir James Saumarez has been appointed, have been accelerated. It is to consist, it is said, of 25 sail of the line.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the late negotiations between France and Austria related to Dalmatia, which, it is said, Bonaparte has agreed to give to the latter power. It is added, that a decree will soon be published in which the Emperor Francis will assume the title of King of Dalmatia; but that the sovereignty of the kingdom will afterwards be conveyed to the Archduke Charles.

LONDON, March 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Perceval announced a message from the Prince Regent. It was brought up and read by the Speaker, and is as follows:

"George P. R.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks it proper to inform the House, that the assistance which his Majesty has been enabled to afford the Portuguese government, by maintaining a body of their troops in his pay, has been attended with great advantage to the common cause, and contributed essentially to the success of the measures for the defence of the kingdom of Portugal. The Prince Regent therefore trusts that the House of Commons will enable him to continue that assistance for the present year, and likewise to grant such further aid as circumstances and the nature of the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, may appear to require.

Mr. Perceval then gave notice, that he would move that this message be referred to the Committee of Supply on Monday.

Windsor Castle, March 14.

"His Majesty continues nearly in the same state in which he has been during the last few days."

(Signed by his Physicians.)

In the clofe of the debate in the house of commons last night upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion for the relief of commerce, by a loan of six millions, there were some statements made relative to America, which several of the Morning Papers have omitted altogether, or touched upon but slightly:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, said, he would beg of that Hon. Gentleman to be cautious of adopting it as a certainty, that the repeal of the Orders in Council was all the Americans wanted.

"Mr. Whitbread said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made some imprudent insinuation with regard to America, which he hoped would not shut gentlemen's minds to the case when it was brought before them, he hoped that if America did make any other demands than those which were generally understood the Right Hon. gentleman would have no objection to accede to his motion for papers.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would agree to his motion if he brought it forward at a time when, consistently with the advantages of the country, they could be granted. He had no objection to repeat again what he thought improper or uncandid; "that gentlemen should not run away with the impression that the repeal of the Orders in Council was all that was required by America. He did not go on to say that there was no hope of accommodating these differences, for he had every reason to hope the contrary."

MARCH 15.

It is said there is little or no doubt of a war between Russia and France. To this is to be attributed Bonaparte's Senatus Consultum for calling out a fresh conscription of 120,000 men. Troops have for some time been filing off from the departments contiguous to the Rhine into Germany. The troops that were on the Elbe, and seemed to meditate an attack upon Holstein, have suddenly marched to the Prussian frontier, where a large force is already assembled. Caulincourt is recalled, but not wishing to announce his intentions immediately, Bonaparte has appointed Lauriston to succeed him.—

Immediately after the appointment he sends Lauriston on another mission into Italy. Oldenburg, whose sovereign is the brother-in-law of the Emperor Alexander, has been seized by France, and is to follow the fate of Hamburgh, Lubek, &c. a circumstance which cannot fail, and which no doubt is meant to widen the breach between the two empires. The demand of the restoration of Finland to Sweden is done with the same view. It is said to be a war of Bonaparte's own seeking. This may surprise some who think he has work enough on his hands already in Spain and Portugal, and who imagined that Russia had conceived this to be a favourable opportunity for shaking off his baneful influence. But it will be recollected that he was equally at war with Spain, when he sought the last cause of quarrel with Austria. He was then aided by this very Russia whom now he mediates an attack upon!—He will now be assisted by the emperor of Austria, whom Russia helped him to beat down! The great cause of dispute is the kingdom of Poland. Bonaparte insists upon establishing that kingdom at the expense of the Polish territories of Russia. He accompanies that demand with the astounding seizure of the territories of the Emperor Alexander's brother-in-law, said with requiring the restoration of Finland, which he had guaranteed to Russia. Drained by the war with Turkey, impoverished by the war with England, and, in the opinion of Bonaparte, may be the favourable moment for attacking Russia. As far as relates to us, the war will open the Baltic to us and we shall of course send a powerful fleet to take advantage of any events that may occur. That there is any hope of connecting Sweden with Russia, we do not believe. Spain and Portugal will be afforded another opportunity, another breathing time, of which they will make use to organize, discipline and increase their armies. The war with Russia, should that event take place, will be turned to better account by the patriots we hope, than the war with Austria was.

MARCH 16.

Letters from Liverpool, received this morning state, that a meeting has been called by the Mayor for this day, to consider of the propriety of applying to government for an extension of the portion of the intended issue of Exchequer bills, for the relief of the commercial interests of Liverpool. The same letter adds, "that holders of American produce, (under the idea that as soon as the determination of our ministers is known in America, not to abandon the right of search, and neither alter the present system of blockade, nor withdraw the orders in council, until the French decrees are virtually rescinded, the intercourse will be suspended, if still stronger measures are not resorted to) are not anxious to push sales at the present low rates, expecting a considerable advance of price, should either of these events take place. Almost all descriptions of American produce already experienced a small advance of price."

HAMBURG, March 12.

The French troops in this vicinity has received orders to march for the interior of Germany, and a considerable corps lay 20 or 30,000 are already said to have arrived on the frontiers of Prussia. The Duke of Oldenburg (brother in law to Alexander) received a courier from St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he has quitted his territory. From these circumstances, it is confidently believed, that a war between Russia and France is unavoidable, in which it is probable some other Northern Powers will take a part.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Anniversary of General Washington. Monday se'night being the anniversary of General Washington, a select party of American gentlemen and their friends met at Mr. Oman's Tavern, Ednburgh, to celebrate the day by a sumptuous dinner. Mr. John Hunter of Fairfax county of Virginia, and younger of Ayrhill, in the Chair; Mr. S. Van Rensselaer, of New York Vice President; Mr. Renwick, of New-York principal Steward. Dinner was served at 5 o'clock, and in a style that did credit to the management of Mr. Oman.

The Earl of Buchan was specially invited to partake of the patriot entertainment, in consequence of the high consideration in which his Lordship has always held the character and virtues of "the sainted Sire" of America, and for the gratifying attentions his Lordship has repeatedly paid to the American students, and others of them residing in Ednburgh.

The patriotic party continued to indulge in the praiseworthy feelings of loyalty, with the utmost cordiality, harmony, and good fellowship, till a late hour.

A letter from a British officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to Lord Wellington:—"The French commander, intending to fire a feu de joie on receiving intelligence of the birth of the imperial issue of the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, sent to acquaint Lord Wellington, "an order" as the French officer said, "that Lord Wellington should not be alarmed."—Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to Marshal Massena, "that although no fire from the French lines could alarm him, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probable the first intelligence of the event, upon which the feu de joie would take place would reach Portugal from England, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp."

British Navy.—The following is the amount of the British Naval Force up to this day.—At sea 89 ships of the line, 9 from 50 to 44 guns, 125 frigates, 100 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs & fire ships, 140 brigs, 32 cutters. 53 shooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c.—Total 555. In port & fitting 32 of the

line, 6 from 50 to 44 guns; 37 frigates, 47 sloops, &c. Total 181—Guard-ships, hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 55 of the line, 6 from 50 to 44 guns; 6 frigates, 5 sloops, &c. 1 cutter. Total 53. In ordinary & repairing, 64 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 68 frigates, 44 sloops &c. 2 bomb, &c. 17 brigs, 4 schrs, &c. Total 216. Building, 35 of the line 2 of 50 guns, 14 frigates, 3 sloops Total 34. Grand total 1062.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back"

LEXINGTON, MAY 7, 1811.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last Mr. JAMES TILFORD of Russellville, to the amiable Miss MARY MACCOUN, of this place.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. WM. T. TURNER, to the amiable Miss LUCY ANN COCHRAN, both of this place.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR—I am pleased with the opportunity presented by your favour of the 26th ult. of justifying myself in the opinion of my Kentucky friends, by explaining a few points, which, if previously known, had prevented all misapprehension concerning Mr. Pope's speech in the U. S. Senate on the 15th and 16th of February. Had that extraordinary harangue been printed precisely as it was delivered, my representation of it would never have been questioned, or supposed for a moment to have been in the slightest degree inaccurate. Upon enquiry, I learn, that Mr. Pope wrote out his own speech, caused it to be published in the "Spirit of Seventy-Six" at Georgetown, D. C. and had a number of copies struck off in pamphlet form. Thus printed, under the superintendence of the author, it exhibits what painters call a flattering likeness; and some rigid features are softened by the pencil or covered by the brush. The panegyric so feelingly uttered on Alexander Hamilton, is less glowing than when it came from the heart, & fresh from the tongue of the orator. The exhortation against party-spirit, is robbed of half its thunder. For the mimic exclamation of "Party! party! party!" which Mr. Pope in the torrent and whirlwind of eloquence affected to echo back again on the democratic prints, I look in vain—they are banished from the printed speech. But, as these omissions may argue modesty in the gentleman, I would be silent about them, if it had not been insinuated in Kentucky, that his sentiments were discoloured. Compare what I attributed to him with what he acknowledges, and I fear not the result of the public judgment.

Happening to visit Washington, in Feb. last, I attended daily in the gallery of the senate, during the important debate on the bank question in that body. Having been warmly interested in the subject, I listened with attention to the different speeches; and wrote a letter every evening to my partner (Mr. Barnes) in Baltimore, that the readers of the Whig might understand the outline of what was said, or in substance what was done. As I wrote solely from memory, I did not pretend to give the exact words, but the meaning of the speakers. Of this too, I took care to remind the reader;—as you may see in my introduction to the sketch of Mr. Clay's admirable and unanswerable speech.—I did the same with regard to Mr. Pope's; declining however to attempt a summary of it, but extracted a specimen or two, adding, "let these denote its genius."

The clause of the constitution which declares that the powers not granted to the U. States, &c. are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people,—he considered as *superfluous*, and of no effect whatever, but was added to quiet the jealousies of the states, and induce them to support the federal government.

So I wrote Feb. 16—What says Mr. Pope's speech, written and printed by himself?—"Great stress is placed on the 12th article of the amendments to the constitution, which declares the powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. I must confess that I cannot discover what influence this can have on the bill under consideration, or any other measure which may be proposed. It appears to me to have been added rather to quiet state jealousies, and popular fears, than with a view to produce any positive effect."

Most certainly, an article solemnly engraved on the constitution for any purpose expressed in it, ought to have the "positive effect" of securing the object intended; And, if the vigilant and patriotic Patrick Henry, George Mason, &c. discovered defects in the first draft of the constitution, the motive for adopting the amendment is an argument to enforce its complete validity.—I cannot assent to the doctrine which would impair our reverence for the constitution, by representing an important amendment as mere *verba et voces*.—Inert matter, not destined "to produce any positive effect." King Charles's. solicitor argued in the celebrated trial about ship-money, that positive statutes were repealed by reason, when, [in the king's opinion] the safety of the realm required it—but Mr. Pope, surely, would not be the advocate of absolute power! Even, if Charles could transcend the constitution *jure coronæ*, a republican senator would not contend that our constitution could be legislated away.—Mr. Pope, would not, on reflection, pick up the band marks of the constitution, and send us "adrift on the boundless ocean of uncontrolled legislative discretion! Yet, he has insinuated, *Conjectural*, whose legislative is almost untrammelled, as "one of the best regulated democracies of ancient or modern times!" But, let us pass on to the next point.

The interference of the press pending a discussion before congress, to produce prejudice, to denounce, and to intimidate, he abhorred, lamented and spurned. After the question was settled, it might publish opinions." I thus described his sentiments

—how does Mr. Pope invade the liberty of the press, in his printed speech?—"With what indignation would an attempt thro' the medium of the press to intimidate a court or jury, in relation to a controversy while pending, be viewed; and what course would be taken? I need not answer the question. And is it not equally important that our deliberations should be free from any improper and irresponsible influence? After I have given my vote I am ready to meet investigation; but this system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for or against a measure depending before congress, is a monstrous outrage upon the independence of the legislature."

A more 'monstrous' assault on the right of discussion, than this, was never undertaken in a legislative body in this country. Doctrine, like this, would convert the senate into a court as arbitrary as the old Star Chamber in England; would seal the lips, and put a terrific 'imprimatur' on the press;—on that glorious engine, whose force has broken the spine of tyranny and superstition—whose enlightening influence has put darkness and ignorance to flight, furnished wings to the progress of useful arts and political science, and raised us to the most enviable destiny of any nation on earth. The sum of Mr. Pope's opinion is, that it is *unimprover* for the press to meddle with a question pending before congress, as with a suit under trial in a court of law.—In the one case, the court would assume the power (for even to them the right is not granted) of constraining the publication *pendente lite* into a 'notable contempt,' punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.—Are not 'our deliberations,' says Mr. Pope, 'equally important?' To what does this doctrine tend, but to abridge the rights of the citizen; to muzzle the press; to fix us mute and inactive till the chains are rivetted upon us? Then we may stir if we can! 'After he has given his vote,' Mr. Pope graciously condescends 'to meet investigation'; but, it might then be too late to discuss that which was irreversible. Do we send for a physician 'after the heart has ceased to throb, and the pulse to beat? No; if there be any virtue in medicine or in investigation, it is in applying it to the living, not to the dead. Perhaps it is fortunate for us, that the question of the bank was agitated before Mr. Pope anathematized the press!

'After I have given my vote, I am ready to meet investigation.'—Then, might the press, 'after' the ardour of debate was over, and disputants had settled the question—strike up, like the Whippoorwill, a plaintive note, and hush us to slumber, or to slavery, rather than awaken to reflection, or rouse to activity. In plain English, Mr. Pope would curb the press, while a measure should be depending before congress; when disposed of, it might complain or approve; which would be labour in vain, since time and votes would be, by that time, alike irrevocable.

If this be Mr. Pope's expedient to bridle 'a wild, factious democracy,' it would be pretty effectual if put in force; it would manage action, if it could not subjugate the will. This would assuredly tame either a 'wild' democracy, a 'wild' elephant or a 'wild' Irishman.

I hope and trust, sir, that, for penning these very cursory remarks on Mr. Pope's speech, none will ascribe to me any intention of interfering in the local politics of Kentucky. Though Mr. P. acted as the representative of that state, he was on the grand theatre of the Union, and we were all interested in the scene. Were I disposed to criticise the gentleman's arguments at large, there is ample field for the task; but this is not my purpose. Though Mr. Pope has broached principles that would throw the federal features of the constitution into undistinguished and chaotic ruins;—though he has struggled so to enlarge legislative discretion, as to reach any object by a sophistical use of the words *necessary and proper*; yet, since, the constitution stands yet on solid ground, secure and unimpaired, I am willing to exercise a liberal charity for those deluded men who formed a phalanx against it;—or to leave them to the judgment of their respective constituents, to account for their stewardship.—There were too many spectators in the senate, during the debate, to permit one, (if he were so inclined) to misrepresent a word or title with impunity: it was therefore with some indignation that I saw in the Lexington papers, any doubts entertained of the accuracy of the letter respecting Mr. P.'s speech. Where I am known, I could not suffer by a momentary imputation of the sort; but in Kentucky though I have friends and relatives, I am unknown. By inserting this article in your gazette, you may check misrepresentation, and do justice to the writer.

B. IRVINE.
Baltimore, April 16th, 1811.

For which may heaven shed blessings on the reverend head of George Clinton!

The following article is copied from the Baltimore Whig: we have always entertained the most favourable opinion of Mr. Gales—but we cannot easily reconcile the contradiction in the character given him, as a faithful and correct reporter, and the privilege he gives some members of writing their own speeches merely to save himself trouble.

Debate in the Senate.

As much error as impatience prevails on this subject. Some of the democratic editors apprehend that Mr. Gales will not publish the debate on the U. S. Bank. This dread is unfounded—the insinuation is ungenerous.—Mr. G. we know, will very soon publish the speeches on that occasion, as delivered,—except in cases where gentlemen have written out their own speeches, and furnished him with a copy,—a practice not unusual at Washington. We are much gratified at the publication of the principal speeches by Mr. G. in large octavo numbers, suitable for binding in volumes, and more capable of preservation than newspapers.—Had gentlemen at a distance known the honorable and amiable character of Mr. Gales, and his reputation as a stenographer, they would not have indulged groundless suspicions. This is due to Mr. G. without regarding slight difference of opinions on political subjects.

Mr. PRINTER.
I wish you would call on some of your correspondents for the substance of Senator Pope's speech, with a gentleman at the Blue Licks; his principles and duplicity, when that conversation is fully known, if it is as I have understood it, will better than even his speech in Congress, expose him to his fellow citizens.

DETECTOR.

FROM THE REPORTER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

"Common Sense" in his last numbers has observed, "I have lately been informed, that Mr. Pope in a letter to a friend, said he would rather the speech he sent on would not be published here, as it would differ with the one reported by Mr. Gales, the Editor of the Intelligencer."

Whoever may have been the officious informer of Mr. 'Common sense' in this affair, it is impossible at this time finally to determine.—But from the extract given below, from the letter of Mr. Pope, to his friend, the people will be enabled to judge how far the insinuations of 'Common Sense' are justifiable, or whether or not he has not been guilty of a wilful libel upon the character of that gentleman. He has evidently endeavored to inculcate the idea, that the 'INACCURACIES' to which Mr. Pope alludes, as contained in the speech, and which should have been corrected, embrace the body and substance of that document, and that the shape which it would assume in the Intelligencer, would be essentially different from the one forwarded to this country, in a pamphlet form. This accuser of Mr. Pope must be certainly blind by the overflows of his own venom, when he prefers such absurd charges as those, which contain within themselves their most satisfactory refutation. Are the people of Kentucky prepared to believe that a man of Mr. P.'s intelligence would be guilty of a finessé so little and contemptible, & one in which he would be so easily detected? Would Mr. Pope have forwarded his speech to Kentucky at all, had it contained sentiments essentially objectionable, and different from the copy intended to be published in the Intelligencer? Or had his speech contained such monstrous sentiments, as it has been represented, would he have had it published at all? Let Mr. 'Common Sense' answer these questions; and if his own pollutions have not rendered him perfectly callous, he must feel his cheeks suffused with shame, in consequence of the unprovoked and wicked injustice he has attempted to inflict. Was the speech when published materially different in its sentiments, from those which were delivered, or from those contained in the copy inserted in the Intelligencer; those who attended the senate, upon that occasion, as well as the people themselves, by the slightest comparison, would be enabled to expose the imposition. Mr. P. never could have resorted to such a pitiful stratagem, the thin and flimsy veil of which would be inevitably penetrated without the slightest effort. The people cannot possibly countenance such an insinuation unless they are disposed to consider Mr. P. entirely devoid of understanding (and consequently not responsible for his own acts) which I am altogether unwilling to suppose.

The insinuation with regard to Mr. Pope's permitting his speech to be published in a federal paper to the Eastward, is equally unjust and illiberal. Will 'Common Sense' pretend to say, that Mr. Pope was aware of the publication in the federal paper to which he alludes, and made no objection? or that his control over federal presses is such as would give his objections, when made, their desired efficacy? I confidently presume he cannot; and consequently that his statement is a wanton and wicked effort to inflict an injury that was altogether unmerited, and to traduce a character which he ought to admire and imitate.

These unmerited insinuations, then, operate as an additional evidence of the watchful eagerness with which it is attempted to pervert and mutilate every expression which may have fallen from Mr. Pope; as well as the desperate condition of those who have stepped forward as his accusers. Charges and imputations have been pressed upon him without the slightest color or foundation, and he has been said to have expressed sentiments, which are not only derogatory to the uniform tenor of his life, but to his express declarations. The INACCURACIES to which he must have had allusion, were those which were typographical alone, & to which the most of printers are subject in publishing a document of such uncommon length; and not such as would, by being corrected, change in the smallest degree the body and character of the speech.—This is the ground which the friends of Mr. Pope are determined his speech shall occupy, until corrected by himself, as it is upon that ground, completely defensible, notwithstanding the misconstructions and perversions to which it has already been subjected. 'Common Sense' is therefore invited not to withhold his effusions from the press, as Mr. Pope, no doubt, as well as his friends, are desirous that himself and his speech should be introduced completely before the public—enjoy the benefits of a full and impartial hearing, and abide by the award of an honest and intelligent people.

CIVIS.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Debating societies, under proper restrictions, have always been considered as useful vehicles of information, and means of improvement. They have been established, encouraged and supported by men of the greatest information and respectability.

The Lexington Debating Society has been long struggling under the greatest difficulties. It was established from the purest motives, and would be productive of much benefit to

the young gentlemen of this place, if properly supported. But hitherto, it has been neglected & abandoned, for the more enticing charms of an evening lounge at a favorite corner, or an agreeable company at a coffee-house or hotel. So neglectful have members been, that the gentlemen who have been so kind as to trust the society, have uniformly remained its creditors.

Surely the flourishing town of Lexington can furnish a sufficient number of members for a society so useful in its nature; members of sufficient punctuality and ambition, to give it an important standing? It would seem, however, that the contrary were the case, from the number which attended the last meeting. Although a highly important and interesting question was to have been discussed, and in a very agreeable and commodious room, yet all these attractions were insufficient to draw more than four or five members. It is most devoutly to be wished that the citizens generally, members or not, who are not hindered by their respective occupations would pay more attention than they have heretofore done, to this society, and thereby extend its usefulness.

According to an adjournment, (without debate) the Lexington Debating Society will meet in the Ball room, at the Kentucky Hotel, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock precisely, when the following question will be debated. "Are instructions from state Legislatures to Senators in Congress, binding."

JOHN MCALLA, Sec'y pro. tem.
Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorized by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale, viz.—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Madox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN BALDWINSTOWN, (Ky.) AN USEFUL & INTELLIGENT NEWS-PAPER TO BE ENTITLED THE HERALD OF SEVENTY-SIX.

BY SHADRACH PENN.

THE advantages resulting from a well conducted Press, are too numerous to be delineated in the limits of a Prospectus. But in order to enable the public to judge of the political tenets of the Editor, it becomes necessary for him to asure them, that, while the vitals of our Constitution are threatened and endangered by internal party commotion—while our political relations, with the European powers, are so precarious, and subject to so many convulsions, it shall ever be his care, in his Editorial functions, to act with impartiality, integrity, and patriotism—to promote the resuscitation of that spirit, which in ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX, invoked legions of brave and gallant heroes to take up arms in defence of their injured and insulted country—and to perpetuate that liberty we now enjoy, unincumbered by the shackles of monarchy, or the ignominious and lacerating dignities of aristocracy. To remain free, we must become enlightened; and it must be acknowledged, that the Press is the only vehicle calculated to inform, or create in the minds of the people a true sense of their own importance—or to renew that spirit of independence, so essentially necessary, to render us strong in Courage and in Union.

He will view with a scrutinizing eye, the actions of the members of our State and National Councils, and whenever they shall be discovered to contravene those principles for which they were elected, or to deviate from the united directions of their constituents, he will be among the first in proclaiming the dereliction. But his columns shall never be polluted by individual dissensions.

These are the principles upon which THE HERALD OF SEVENTY-SIX will be conducted.—And with these principles for his guide, the Editor looks, with confidence, to a generous public, for that encouragement which is necessary for carrying into operation, a work, which nothing but his patriotic enthusiasm, and the desire of becoming one of the most prominent auxiliaries in the dissemination of political and literary information, could have induced him to undertake.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE HERALD OF SEVENTY-SIX will be published once a week, on a large super-royal sheet, and on a new and handsome type.
2. Price to subscribers will be two dollars per ann. payable at the expiration of three months, or three dollars at the end of the year.
3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please to forward them to Baldwinstown, (Ky) by the first of July, 1811, at which time it is expected the work will commence.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Versailles Ken. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Thomas Alsop	Thomas Lyne
Cornelius S. Anderson	Robert Lockridge
George I. Brown	Joseph Louton
Jeremiah Buckley	Issac Morris
Mrs. Susannah Burton	John A. Mauzy
Gilbert Berryman	James Owens
Jacob Creath	Ken & O'Hare
Joseph Cross	Robert Perry
William Campbell	Thomas Poor
Spencer Cooper	Joseph Redman
Maj. W. Dailam	Mrs. Elizabeth Rice
Benj. Davis	Robert Sanderson
Benj. Elkin	William Smith
Isiah Elkin	Henry Spicer
Samuel Evans	William Taylor
John Elliott	James Thornton
Leonard J. Fleming	Edward Woods
Col. John Finnie	Zebulon Wallace
Benj. Helms	Caleb Wallace
Henry Hess	John Wallace
John Harris	Edmond Weller

Edward F. Vawter, P. M.
Versailles, April 1st, 1811.

RAN AWAY
From the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on Saturday the 27th day of April, a
Negro Man named

CALEB;

A VERY large noted fellow—he has a large scar, occasioned by a scald or burn, on the right side of his head; a large mouth, and remarkable long open teeth.—He had on a linsey jack-coat and pantaloons. The above fellow has a wife at capt. Frazer's, near Lexington, where it is probable he may be lurking. TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for his delivery to me, or for confining him in any jail in the United States, so that I get him.
JOHN B. MILLER.
May 1st, 1811. 3t

I DO forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Cuth. Musgrove some time in August, 1809. I do not remember the exact amount, though think it about \$30. The note is credited to the best of my recollection by \$30. The balance I have long since paid, of which I am able to show by sufficient vouchers—neither should I have taken this method, but was informed by one of his near neighbours that the base villain had proposed assigning the said note to him.
Wm. MOORE.
Fayette county, 27th April, 1811. 3w

CONRAD MANDELL,
TURNER IN GENERAL,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the shop where Thomas Studman carries on the black and white smith business on Main street, opposite the baptist burying ground, where those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the newest manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of TURNING done in Wood, Brass, Iron, Ivory, and in any shape whatever, &c. &c. &c.
Lexington, May 6th, 1811. 3m

A BLIND HORSE.

WAS stolen from my factory on Saturday night last. He is a Yellow Bay, round bodied, well built, in good order, and I am told has a brand, perhaps on the shoulder, nine years old at least. Any person who will deliver him at my wool factory shall be paid for their trouble, and additionally paid for convicting the thief.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 7, 1811. 2t

Navy Department, April 6, 1811.
Persons disposed to contract for putting up beef and pork for the use of the Navy for the year 1811, are hereby notified that proposals will be received by the secretary of the Navy, as stated below.

Barrels of Beef	Barrels of Pork	Place of delivery	Proposals will be received till
400	500	Boston	1 June, 1811.
600	1000	New York	20 May —
400	500	Philadelphia	10 May —
400	500	Washington	1 May —
800	500	Norfolk	20 June —

Of the beef, all the legs, shins, necks, shoulders, cloes and leg rounds must be excluded, and the rest of the beef cut into pieces of ten pounds each, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel.

Of the pork, all the legs, heads and hands must be excluded, and the rest of the hog cut into pieces of eight pounds each, so that twenty-five pieces will make a barrel. Two beef and pork to be of the best quality—to have a sufficient quantity of salt and salt-petre.—The barrels to be made of well seasoned heart of white oak, full hooped, and the whole to be inspected and branded according to law, and delivered in the course of the ensuing winter, and paid for when delivered. Those who may make proposals, will be pleased to state the particular time when they will engage to deliver the articles.

Paul Hamilton.

April 10.

RACING.

WILL be run for over the Lexington course on Thursday the 9th day of May, a purse of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Three mile heats; 4 horses are entered, and the subscription closed.

On the following day (Friday) a SWEETSTAKE RACE.

Free for any horse, mare or gelding, two mile heats—entrance \$20 cash.

And on Saturday an elegant BRIDLE & SADDLE

Will be run for one mile and repeat—entrance 5 dollars. Lexington, April 27

WOOL-CARDING.

DANIEL BRADFORD
INFORMS the public that he has got his Wool-Carding engines in complete order, and is ready to card wool on the usual terms, at his factory on Main street. He will give cash for good clean wool.
3t Lexington, April 26.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the seventh of this month a Negro Man named,

JIM,

about 25 years of age, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, very dark complexioned, has large eyes, the white of which is mixed with red spots, had on when he went away a pair of blue linsey overalls, yellow linsey short coat, a pair of old shoes and stockings—it is very probable he is harboured in or near Lexington; perhaps by some white men. The above Reward will be given if secured in Jail, so that I can get him again, or a reasonable satisfaction for their trouble in bringing him to me in Jessamine.

PETER NAVE.

Jessamine county, April 26th 1811. 2t.

Taken up in Bath county, by William Speer, within one half mile of Slate Forge, a Bay Horse fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, some saddle spots, one shoe on his near hind foot, branded on the off shoulder thus (L.) Appraised to thirty dollars, before me this 8th day of March, 1811.
ELIHU OWINGS, J. P.

Taken up by James Dunn
In Jessamine county, on the fork of C
one sorrel Mare 7 years old, a black ear creek hands high, a scar on the right hind buttock, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$40.
P. ed to \$40.

RICHARD LAFON.

AN ORATION,

Delivered by THOMAS MOORE, at the close of the last session of the Transylvania University.

RESPECTABLE AUDIENCE.

The favorable indulgence which I hope to obtain, and which my mind seems to anticipate, from so respectable an assembly, forbids a belief that it will be withheld upon the present occasion, notwithstanding the great display of political speculation, and the learned commentaries upon the prime and subordinate principles of human nature, which has been presented for your consideration. These are subjects of the highest importance, and should receive from a virtuous and upright people, the most particular and marked attention. But there are others with which we are unfortunately acquainted and which equally deserve a deliberate and timely notice. Among the great number that might be selected and which are embraced under this division, permit me to call your attention, a few moments, to some of the most injurious and prevalent species of dissipation.

I shall, in the first place, endeavor feebly to portray the baneful and deleterious consequences of gaming—a vice to which too many in the little town in which we reside, are fatally addicted, and who must sooner or later experience the dreadful catastrophe to which it will inevitably lead them.—It is remarkable, that gaming has never been pursued with moderation, but has always been accompanied with excess, and those sacrifices, which completely prostrate the dignity of our nature, as well as destroy every amiable feature in the composition of our characters. It is a fascinating and domineering passion—one which in its ardent captivates us in the most wily & insidious manner, and by swallowing up every other propensity, renders us the servile and devoted creatures of avarice. The gambler must inevitably neglect the calls of love and the duties of friendship, as the very nature and genius of its avocation renders him incapable of feeling those lively and generous emotions. The desire of knowledge and of virtuous fame—the value of health and time—peace and honor, and all besides, that is dear and valuable among men, are sacrilegiously immolated at the shrine of this monstrous vice. Men abandon those features in their characters which distinguish them from the brutes that perish, and the by-measurably defeat the great benevolent purposes of their creation.

There are two causes, in the progress of this passion, which conspire to injure the health of those who may unluckily be engaged in its pursuit:—The first is, late hours, and the other an urgent and continual solicitude. For surely no gambler can say, that he is not constantly tormented by the most corroding and restless anxiety. Besides, gaming for money is so obviously immoral, and so dangerous to society, by promoting fraud, contention, impiety, idleness, intemperance and other pernicious vices, that it is evidently wise in the government of a state to prohibit it under the severest penalties; and the friends of virtue, of good order, and of society, cannot fail in contributing their aid to the accomplishment of so salutary an intention. The terrors of the law were not designed to operate upon the honest and upright, but upon the base and lawless part of society, and to such they must be applied with the utmost rigor, or disorder, confusion and misrule must irresistibly ensue. Let a people, who boast of liberty and of knowledge, rather be virtuous and energetic from principle than conceal or pass over with impunity, which deserve their greatest indignation. Vices of so horrid a mein should be discontinued by every worthy citizen, and should certainly be suppressed at the risk of censure, and by those only who are not to be biased by either fear or reward.

He who tramples on the most useful laws and institutions of society, manifests a boldness in vice, from which he cannot be rationally expected to be reclaimed. He who is restrained from criminal indulgence by the penalties of the law, is an unworthy member of the community, and is not entitled to the attributes of virtue. He is worthy only of an ignominious existence, and not of the gratitude and honor of his countrymen. On the other hand, the man of merit and feeling, worth is one who is virtuous from choice, unbiassed by every possible external circumstances, and uses his influence to promote virtue and suppress vice. Let us not consider the indulgence of this baneful passion a source of amusement, when so much of an interesting nature, is depending on the issue. Here it should be recollected, every thing dear and valuable is seriously jeopardized, and the eager attention and painful solicitude, by which this indulgence is accompanied, will altogether defeat our expectations of pleasure. Besides, gaming petrifies the heart, and extinguishes every tender and sympathetic feeling. It is the foundation of every virtuous sentiment, and so completely eradicates every thing like sensibility, honor and virtue, that the gambler, whose soul presents a dreary waste, becomes so callous as not to feel or revolt at violations, from which he would have turned with abhorrence, before he commenced his career of madness and profligacy. The mind is overwhelmed with horror in the contemplation of such a monster, and the direful consequences of which it is the parent. But alas! it has compounded with humanity, or altogether given it a lasting suspension. No soft sentiment ever touches his bosom—no patriotic emotion warms his soul. The tears of families and the cries of orphans beggared by his villanies—the convulsive agonies of unfortunate youth, seduced by his wily stratagems—the regret and sorrows of their friends, who weep over their ruin, and the unnumbered miseries which his destructive and illaudible purposes are calculated to inflict do not move his obdurate heart. Entirely devoid of every benevolent and humane sensation, he is one

of the most fatal enemies to himself, and at the same time, by his vicious example, one of the greatest to the human family.

Such is but an imperfect outline of the character of a gambler; and notwithstanding the horrid and terrifying features which it presents, we witness daily instances of young men of the most flattering promise, pursuing this open path to ruin. Heedless of the advice of others who are entitled to their respect, they enter upon this course of dissipation, and pursue it with an extravagant ardor bordering on insanity. Here every step in the progression plunges them still deeper in the abyss of misery which yawns for their reception, and unto which they must ultimately sink under a merited load of infamy and disgrace.

Let us now take a short view of dissipation in general; and in doing so, it may not here be improper to warn you against the insidious and alarming influence of example. Most of the votaries of dissipation present to external view, some qualities or characteristics that are likely to prepossess & entrap and decoy the inexperienced mind. The ease and indifference which they assume, but which is far from being real, may impose on the incautious and unsuspecting youth; and blindly lead him into the most ruinous extravagance and irremediable errors. Those monsters in human shape, who scoff at morality—ridicule the precepts of our most holy religion, and call piety a weakness, are always prepared for the fiend-like work of seduction, in every possible shape, and to rejoice at the miseries and misfortunes of those who may unhappily have fallen as their victims. Let it never be forgotten that the vices and follies of such men are very often extremely contagious, and require all our caution and discretion to guard against their destructive attacks. They compose our most deadly enemies, and all their victims in a secret and fascinating manner. Under their paralyzing influence, every noble sentiment and feeling is blighted, and the mind of the gambler, which was framed for valuable purposes, presents all the distortions of the most desperate state of corruption. How soon do the finest and most resplendent beams of imagination die away! How soon does goodness lose its grateful power, when virtue and truth are constantly dissipated—when energetic minds are employed to inspire an aversion to morality and religion, and the virtues are represented as wretched incumbrances, and drivelling weaknesses. Ye tender and affectionate parents and guardians, protect—oh! protect, I conjure you, from those contaminating and poisonous characters, the sons of your promise, lest by their influence and example, they should seduce them into those baneful practices which must sooner or later terminate in their destruction. When you discover vice begin to rise I warn you to nip it in its bud. Be not biased by the popular prejudice, that those enormous vices in which young men of fortune indulge, are considered as the tolerable and peculiar privileges of that class, and as the irregularities of youth which the deliberation of maturer years will certainly correct. Trust not anxious parent—confide not, deluded youth, to the operations of reason in your manhood, for the correction of vice engendered and fostered during the period of feverish juvenility. Recollect that those vices, by frequency, too often become ingrafted in our constitution, to the total overthrow of manhood and reason themselves. Those practices which commence during the age of thoughtless extravagance, will imperceptibly loose those frightful features which they originally presented to the eye of virtue; and maturing with time and the progress of the mind, will ripen into the most inveterate habits. Why are the punishment and suppression of those vices so palpably difficult? Why are our laws so easily, impudently and openly evaded? In answer to those questions, one reason is plain:—Gaming and dissipation of every description becomes less infamous as it becomes more familiar, and from its being practised and countenanced by those who are considered as respectable citizens. Let them discourage vices of this character, and impose the stamp of infamy on those whom they may be perceived to be gamblers, or indulging themselves in dissipation, unless they immediately desist. I say, let them thus discharge their bounden duty, and we shall soon see the country purged of a great number of those adepts in iniquity, who decoy the inexperienced from the paths of virtue and innocence. Those malignant fiends who now infect society and prey upon its vitals, would almost entirely disappear, and the physical body restored to its usual soundness. If those of our citizens who are loud in the praise of temperance, moderation, and all the christian virtues, but who at the same time, are continually committing infringements upon them, were to pay but a respectful deference to the authority of the law; did our magistrates perform the sacred duties of their offices, instead of sacrificing on the altar of capricious and fickle popularity, their allegiance both to God and to their country, whose ministers they are; they would become an effectual and uniform terror to the demon of dissipation. This horrid monster would no longer wave his black ensigns triumphantly over our land, but the storm which now darkens our lowering horizon would be dissipated, and those melancholy forebodings would be succeeded by every thing assuming a quite different aspect.

In considering the numberless snares, which, on every side beset the paths of youth; all the vigilance of parents, friends and magistrates, are barely competent to prevent them from (travelling from the line of rectitude. But instead of witnessing this vigilance exercised unceasingly on the part of those from whom it should be expected: they themselves practice those malignant and infectious examples, which I have but faintly delineated. Some avail themselves of the plea of poverty as an excuse for gaming; but the benefits of such a practice, I can vengeful and humane sensation, he is one

will ever undertake to display. Its mischiefs are palpable, horrible and endless—Its history is written in characters of blood—its vouchers are the miseries and despair of thousands—the fell passions of the human heart, and the most fearful excesses of human depravity. Dissipation relaxes the vigor and tone of the mind—disqualifies us for the enjoyment of real and dignified pleasure; and so completely enervates the powers of the soul, as to render the most superficial employment an intolerable labor, and the slightest inconvenience the excess of weariness. I do not expect that the force and merit of those remarks will make any impression on understandings thus depraved and corrupted. A confidence so feared, and a heart so cold, selfish and callous, as inevitably enter into the composition of such characters, render them altogether deaf to remonstrance, and places them entirely without the reach of reform. But, to you, my fellow students, and to unsuspecting youths, is the subject of these remarks particularly addressed, for the purpose of awakening you to a sense of your danger. I earnestly entreat those who have just commenced a career, so pregnant with alarming evils, seriously to reflect before they proceed. They should maturely consider the consequential horrors attendant on a determined perseverance, and firmly resolve to abandon its pursuit, before dire necessity presents the last and only alternative.

PICKERING vs. ADAMS.

Mr. Pickering, in the course of his letters addressed to the people of the U. States, gives us the following correspondence with the late president Adams, on the subject of his dismissal from office. We publish these letters as materials for history, throwing light on a transaction never perfectly understood.

From Mr. Pickering's 4th letter.

I have said that Mr. Adams gave me notice that I might resign, and wished me to name the day. This transaction having excited considerable interest, the public curiosity may be gratified by the perusal of our correspondence entire:

Philadelphia, May 10, 1800.

SIR,

As I perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of state, I think it proper to make this communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses. I should wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself. I wish for an answer to this letter on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to the Senate as soon as they sit.

With esteem, I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient and

Humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Hon. Timothy Pickering,

Secretary of State.

It required no great sagacity to discover the latent object of this seemingly mild proposal. It was the first notice the president gave me of his intentions. Mr. Adams imagined that I would resign to avoid the apparent disgrace of a dismissal. He wished me to commit political suicide to screen himself from the odium of being an executioner—Preferring a dismissal by which I knew it was not in his power to dishonor me; I sent him the following answer:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, Monday morning,

May 12th, 1800.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated last Saturday, stating that "as you perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of state, you think it proper to make this communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses, and that "you would wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself."

Several matters of importance in the office, in which my agency will be useful, will require my diligent attention until a month the close of the present quarter. I had, indeed, contemplated a continuance in office until the 4th of March next, when, if Mr. Jefferson, were elected president (an event which in your conversation with me last week you considered as certain) I expected to go out of course. An apprehension of that event first led me to determine not to remove my family this year to the city of Washington; because to establish them there would oblige me to incur an extraordinary expense, which I had not the means of defraying; whereas, by separating myself from my family and living there eight or nine months with a strict economy, I hope to meet the expense should the occasion occur. Or if I went out of office that saving would enable me to subsidize my family a few months longer; and perhaps aid me in transporting them into the woods, where I had land, though all wild and unproductive, and where like my first ancestors in New-England, I expected to commence a settlement on bare creation. I am happy that I now have fortitude enough to look at the scene, without dismay, and even without regret. Nevertheless, after deliberately re-

flecting on the overture you have been pleased to make to me, I do not feel it my duty to resign.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Mr. Adams

President of the U. States.

In about an hour after sending this answer to the president, I received the following reply:

Philadelphia, May 12, 1800.

SIR,

Divers causes and considerations present al to the administration of the government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the department of state, you are hereby discharged from any other services as Secretary of State.

JOHN ADAMS.

President of the U States.

May 12, 1800."

The above reply was in a cover addressed and delivered to me at my office. I was then putting the finishing hand to the forms, regulations & instructions to be transmitted to the marshals of states and secretaries of territories; which I had prepared agreeably to the requisition of the act of congress, for taking the second census of the U. States. As I knew not who was to succeed me, or when a new secretary might take his seat, in order that the public service might sustain no injury, and in legal consideration the fraction of a day not being regarded, I stayed in the office until the evening to complete that work.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

THE SINGULAR WELL BRED HORSE,

Old Quicksilver,

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever run in that state, where all the best horses ran. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse at Westmoreland court house; also the Tappanhamock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thormen's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colts in the United States. In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there were nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's. This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales. Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold & bought several from 500, up to 2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin sold one for 1700 dollars—Messrs. Beaton & Pannel, one for 1500 dollars; and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices, they very often sell for 500 dollars and upwards when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Tayloe of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him; which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, and a number of studs bred in this country give up that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that was ever nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising one or two and twenty years old, when young was thought the best dapple grey that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is nearly five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possesses. It suffices to say, when well examined, his equal for gait, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being long and thin, which caused it to fall; and that he was foxed by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

PEDIGREE.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old imported Medley by Gimerack, the best runner in England, out of the old Arminda mare, that stands in the general stud book, perhaps higher than any brood mare in England, bred by Mr. Sh. got by Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus. Midge, by Bay Bolton, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two Tm. Blues—his dam by the noted Widair by Col. Balle's imported Fearnought. As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is needless, as it is well known by the best judges in America that he is descended from the best family of horses in England, as the general stud book, in my possession, will prove.

QUICKSILVER will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, and will be under the direction and management of William T. Banton, and let to mares at the reduced price of fifteen dollars the season, ten dollars the single leap, and twenty-five dollars to insure a mare in foal; the fifteen dollars may be discharged by paying twelve when the mare is put to the horse. Pasturage for mares sent twenty miles or upwards, gratis, but will not be accountable for accidents of any kind: 50 cents to the groom for each mare. The season will expire on the 15th of July.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, FOR WILLIAM C. GUNNELS.

STIRLING,

HAS recovered his health, and is now in fine condition for the season, and will stand at the same stables where Quicksilver is kept, and will cover mares at fifteen dollars each the season, twelve the leap, and twenty-five to insure a mare with foal.

WM. T. BANTON For the heirs of JOHN HOOMES, dec. April 1st, 1811.

CAUTION.

GERSHAM LOWRY has illegally obtained from the subscriber, James Weir's note, negotiable at the Lexington Branch Bank, endorsed by Lewis Sanders, for one thousand dollars payable the first day of September, 1811. A part of the note is paid for which a credit is entered on the back of it—this is to caution any person from taking said note as step have and will be taken to prevent its payment to the holder, other than the subscriber.

JOHN MARSHALL,

April 29th 1811.

DOWNING & GRANT

WISH to take an apprentice to the Painting business—a smart lad of the age of 14 or 15 years will meet with good encouragement. Sign & House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. as usual, executed on short notice, both in town and country. April 29th,

(By Authority of the Legislature.)

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY. SCHEME.

1 Prize of 4,000 dollars is 4,000 dollars,	
2 Prizes of 1,000 " " is 2,000 "	
6 do. of 500 " " is 3,000 "	
20 do. of 100 " " is 2,000 "	
20 do. of 50 " " is 1,000 "	
50 do. of 20 " " is 1,000 "	
100 do. of 10 " " is 1,000 "	
1,000 do. of 6 " " is 6,000 "	

1,190 Prizes, amounting to 20,000 dollars 2,801 Blanks.

4,000 Tickets, at \$5 each is 20,000 dollars.

Part of the prizes will be determined as follows:

The first drawn number, 100 Dollars. 1st drawn number on the 3d day will be entitled to packet A, containing 100 Tickets in this Lottery, viz: 601 to 700, inclusive, value \$500

1st drawn number on the 5th day

Cash prize 100

1st do. 7th do. Packet B, 100 Tickets, No. 1,201 to 1,300 inclusive 500

1st do. 9th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 11th do. Packet C, 100 Tickets, No. 1,401 to 1,500 inclusive 500

1st do. 13th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 15th do. Packet D, 100 Tickets, No. 2,601 to 2,700 inclusive 500

1st do. 17th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 19th do. Packet E, 100 Tickets, No. 3,201 to 3,300 inclusive 500

1st do. 20th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 21st do. Packet F, 100 Tickets, No. 3,901 to 4,000 inclusive 500

The first number after 3,500 Tickets are drawn, Cash prize, 1,000

do. 3,900 do. 1,000

do. 3,995 do. 4,000

Last drawn number, 100 Dollars.

THE fortunate proprietors of the tickets which may respectively draw the packets, marked as above, will be entitled to all the prizes drawn respectively in each 100 tickets, according to the numbers above specified, and which are reserved by the managers for that purpose. But none of the fixed prizes can draw any other prize, as no ticket will be drawn from the blank and prize wheel, opposite their number.

The prizes will be subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. The money will be lodged in bank, and the prizes paid sixty days after the drawing is finished.

The drawing will positively commence the first Saturday in June next, and draw 200 tickets that day, and continue to draw 200 tickets every succeeding Wednesday and Saturday until finished, except a part of the last 200 tickets which will be deferred until the Saturday following. The number of tickets to be left in the wheel for the last day's drawing, will be at the option of the managers.

Persons taking ten or more tickets, may have a credit of sixty days, to be computed from the first of June next, by giving a negotiable note, with an approved endorser.

Tickets to be had of the managers—of Lewis Sanders—of J. & D. Maccon—of David Logan, Secretary of the Library—at the Reporter and Gazette Offices—and of John Wigglesworth, agent for the managers.

THOMAS T. BARR, JAMES B. JANUARY, HENRY PURVIANCE, DANIEL BRADFORD, ENGLEHARD YEISER, } Directors of the Library, and Managers of this Lottery. Lexington, March 12, 1811.

IN virtue of certain decretal orders of the circuit court of Fayette, made in a suit in chancery therein depending, wherein Mary Usher is complainant and James Hughes &c. are defendants, the subscribers, appointed commissioners to carry into effect the said orders, will proceed on the 25th day of May next, to sell before the court-house door in Lexington, about seventy-five acres of land, being part of the tract formerly occupied by the said Hughes, adjoining the town, and also an lot on high street, being part of the lot formerly occupied by the said Hughes. The lands will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers, and is well situated for out lots. The property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder—the purchaser to give his negotiable note with approved indorsers, payable in sixty days from the time of sale in one of the banks in Lexington, for the consideration money.

Henry Purviance, Benjamin Stout, Joshua Wilson, John Hart, } Commisrs. 26th April, 1811.

Taken up by James McCrosky in the county of Scott, on Cherry's run, a bay Mare rising five years old, 14 hands. 3 inches high, with a scar on her nose and star in her forehead—no brands perceivable, appraised to 25 dollars, before me SAMUEL FINLEY. February 23, 1811.

Taken up by James Wigglesworth in Harrison county, on the south fork of Licking, about three miles below Cynthia, one Bay Mare with a neatly nose, no brands, some saddle spots on the back, shod behind, 14 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old next spring, appraised to \$30 this 18th day of January, 1811. JOHN JONES, J. P.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR For Sale at this Office.